Republicans, Americans and honest Democrats To-day you have an opportunity to put down Wood and all classes of his supporters !

"The Republicans have presented a gentleman against whom I have not one word to say—a gentleman of the highest integrity—a man against whom I have never heard one word—Mr. Opdyke.

So said John McKeon in his speech at the Have meyer meeting on Saturday. We doubt not that hundreds within his bearing accepted the remark as a hint to them-sye, and a hearty recommendation, to go and vote for Opdyke if they felt there was danger of the election of Wood. Very many, too, will do it.

The electors of the Nineteenth Ward have an excellent school ticket presented to them in our columns this morning. The Democracy bave two tickets, headed respectively with the names of George Weir and Hugh McCabe; so that, with proper exertion, the friends of sound education can insure the election of the Republican ticket. We call attention to this, because in yesterday's paper we spoke of but one Democratic ticket being in the field. Let every Republican be sure to vote.

A large down-town merchant who signed the call for the Havemeyer meeting at the Exchange, yesterday told a friend of his, from whom we learn the fact, that he was now perfeetly convinced that it was an error, and that GEORGE OPDYKE was the man to be elected. He added that he should not only vote for Opdyke himself, but that all the employees in his establishment would do the same.

Where are the Republicans who were going to vote for Havemeyer? They have all gone back to their duty, and will vote for Opdyke. We have hopes even that Messrs. Field, Kent and Lord will not throw away their suffrages on the hopeless candidate of Tammany.

They can't knowingly give their aid to Fernando

We learn that in the XXIst Ward several persons have registered their names as voters residing in the houses of various engine and hose companies, who do not reside there, and whose real residences are in other places. Let the challengers in that Ward look to it. Let us have no fraudulent voting

The prospect is now fair that the vote for Mr. Opdyke to-day will be as large as that of Controller Haws a year ago. The tide is all setting that way. The vote of Mr. Haws, our readers will remember, was 34,649.

The Tammany managers brought out Mr. Have meyer on confidence principles. The trick appears to have failed. Hereafter, we presume, they will stick to men of their own kidney.

aroduce a bill making an appropriation to defray all the expenses incurred, as well in the suppression of the attack at Harper's Ferry as in the subsequent proceedings—the money, of course, to come out of the National Treasury. Whether Judge Black has suggested this movement, or whether it comes from the President, in his anxiety to address frimself to the existing excitement in the South, in order to premote his nomination by the Charleston Con-vention, I am not able to say; but I have no doubt that some such

-Gov. Seward, of course, put at rest forever the foolish slander emanating from Forbes, and circulated by the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee, that he knew and concealed the fact of John Brown's intended foray upon Harper's Ferry, the very moment he heard o "Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of The N. Y. Times, writes, under date of Nov. 17, thus:

M. Y. Times, writes, under date of Nov. 17, thus:

"Mr. Seward arrived here five days ago from his trip to Jerusztem and the Holy Land, and is in good health and spirits. He has
had some adventures of a dramatic nature, and has found beside
not a few obstacles to travel on the route he has passed over. Mr.
Seward indignantly denies ever even having heard of the projected insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and although he recollects
having received a call from a man known as Col. Forbes, there
was no mention made of such an attempt at insurrection. Col.
Forbee asked him for means for another object, which he refused,
and that was all he ever saw of the individual in question. Mr.
Seward goes home in the Arago, in December."

-A recapitulation of the results of the county elections in Illipois, last month, shows that the Republicans have carried 46 counties, the Democrats 50, and in six there was no party contest. The Democrats carry only a half a dozen counties north of Springfield, and the Republicans have the same number south of that geographical division. The Republican counties emof the State.

-J. Mortimer Thomson, esq., delivered his poem, "Pluck," before the Young Men's Association of Chi engo, a few days since. In the course of it, the lecturer alluded to what he called "the incarnation of his subject, Old John Brown." No sooner was the name of the grand old hero mentioned, than the audience broke out into enthusiastic cheering, which died away; was again commenced; again subsided; again, and again, and again revived, and continued for several moments, before the speaker was allowed to proceed.

-The Hon. Thomas Corwin, twenty-nine years ago yesterday, took his sent in the House of Representa tives as a member from the same District now represented by him. There is not a member of the House with him who was there when he first took his seat. In less than a generation there has been an entire change, with a single exception.

-Mr. Jonathan Cushing of Bridgewater celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, on Wednes day, in an appropriate manner. Muny of his old acquaintances in Boston, where he formerly was in mercantile business, will be glad to hear of this happy occurrence, and of his continued health and prosperity

-Mr. C. C. Coe, the balloonist, who was injured by falling from a tree, while endeavoring to extricate his balloon, lies prostrate, unable to turn over without help. His spine is injured.

-The Unitarian Society of San Francisco, some months since, invited the Rev. Dr. Bellows of New-York, and the Rev. T. S. King of Boston, to go to California for two or three years, and preach for them. They offered large pecuniary inducements, but both

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5-14 p. m. THE ORGANIZATION.

All is yet in doubt as to the organization, but the assertained fact that Messrs. Briggs and Carter, of our State, will not vote with the Republicans-at least not at the outset-renders an election of Speaker improbable to-day, unless the plurality rule should be moved by a Democrat, with a view to the carrying of Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Frank, the last member from our State, arrived this morning, and we believe our side is nearly or quite full. The other side will be two or three short, but I do not yet see how to get more than one hundred and fifteen votes for our Speaker, which is hardly enough.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5-6 p. m.

THE ACTION TO-DAY.

The country must not hold the Republican side of the House responsible for the cowardly performance of to-day. It was the act of a very few fossil Whigs, who are only varnished with Republicasism sufficiently to get into Congress. Mr. Ohio Stanton's motion to adjourn was voted down, 150 to 113, only one Republican voting with him. Mr. Illinois Kellogg's motion to adjourn, which prevailed by the help of the entire Democratic and South American vote, was condemned by twothirds of the Republicans, but could not be beaten. The absentees were for a Democrat and a South American, who, as counting against a choice, amounts to the same thing. The Democrats, of course, commenced agitating the Negro question, as they always do, in order to waste time and enable their absentees to come in. Had the Republicans sat still in their seats and allowed Missouri Clark to ventilate fully his ignorance and stupidity with regard to Helper's "Impending Crisis," and then insisted on calling the roll, and so persevered till midnight if necessary, Mr. Sherman would pretty certainly have been chosen Speaker on the third ballot. Now the election may be made to-morrow, and it may not this month.

Mr. Clark was allowed to utter the most egregious, though, I presume, unintentional falsehoods with regard to Helper's book-such as that it recommends treason, rapine, and murder-without a word of refutation. He was not even required to rend the passages on which his charges were based. This was probably well; but the adjournment was most shameful. I trust the indignation freely expressed by a great majority of the Republicans will prevent a repetition of to-day's recre ancy. If so, the present ovil will work out great ultimate good. The first ballot stood as follows: Bocock, 88; Sherman, 66; Grow, about 43. The rest were scattering.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Dec. 5, 1859.
The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the

In to-day's election there is no reason to doubt that Fernando Wood will very largely lead Havemeyer. But, Republicans, and Americans! see to it that Opdyke also leads Fernando Wood!

We learn from the best authority that the statement of The Sunday Atlas which implied that Andrew H. Green, esq., had been concerned in persuading the laborers of the Central Park to vote for Haveymeyer and Tilden, was entirely without foundation. The rules of the Park forbid any such interference with the political action of the laborers; and those rules are not only scrupulously respected by Mr. Green, but he is a strenuous advocate for their maintainence and rigid sufferement.

POLITICAL.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to The Philadelphia Press:

"It is ramored that immediately after the organization of the House, one of the Virginia delegation will rise in his place and introduce a bill making an appropriation to defray all the expenses becurred, as well in the suppression of the attack at Happer's Ferry is in the subsequent proceedings—the money, of course, to not the part of the Covernment for the future preservation of the peace of the Country, and the safety of public force of the Union: whether any citizens of the Union; whether any citizens of the States of the Union; whether any citizens of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how, and when the military equipment for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public orce of the Union; the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how, and when the military equipment for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public orce of the Union; the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how, and when the military equipment for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public orce of the Union; the character a same was obtained, and transported to the place in-readed; also, to report what legislation, if any, is necessary by the Government for the future preserva-tion of the peace of the country, and the safety of pub-ic property; the Committee to have power to send

or persons and papers.
Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill., gave notice that when the Franklin, Missouri.

The customary resolutions were adopted, to inform the House of Representatives and the President that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of a Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate then adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The interest in the organization of the House is, if possible, on the increase. Long before noon the galleries were densely filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was the usual attendance of On the floor there were the customary salutations

On the floor there were the customary santanons among members and others, and a pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order, at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased, spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats.

The roll was called, and 231 members answered to

The roll was called, and so't their names.

The absentees were Mesrs. STALLWORTH and LANDRUM of Alabama; BROWN and ADAMS of Kentneky; HANDMAN and RUST of Arkansas, and HAMLION of Texas.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speaker vira socs.

Mr. HOUSTON nominated Mr. Sherman of Ohio.

Mr. ADRAIN nominated Mr. Davis of Indiana.

Mr. HASKIN nominated Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEVENS nominated Mr. Grow of Pennsyl-

Vanis.

Mr. BRIGGS nominated Mr. Boteler of Virginia.

Numerous Voices, impatiently—"Call the roll."

The CLERK appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin,

Advain, and Briggs tellers.

Mr. FLORENCE said—In listening to the roll call,

noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, I move that

e House adjourn till to-morrow.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE-I hope the gentleman

Mr. COBB—Oh, let us have one vote. [Laughter.]
The House took the vote by acclas ation, amid
which, and laughter, Mr. Florence witherew his mo-

top, and the mo:	are brocesaen to a	United a	
718	ST VOTE FOR SPE	AKEA.	ă
horman	6 Phelps	1 Pennington	ļ
Tanak B	S. Callenger	SIREMANID	
	at Nelson	McQueen	ĸ.
Cotabor	Al Adrulta	Bills F. Clark	ı.
Davis	2 Hill	1 Cerwin	H
	HICKHIAB	10	

Wote for Mr. Boock-Mesara Allen, Anderson (Mo.), Ashmore, Avery, Barkedsle, Barr, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Burce, Burnett, Clark (Mo.), Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochane, Cooper, Coz, Craig (Mo.) Craige (N. C.), Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis (Miss.), Degaraotte, Dimick, Edmondson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Harris (Vs.), Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Heward, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jenes, Keitt, Kunlel, Lamar, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin (Ohio), Martin (Va.), McClernand, McQueen, McRac, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore (Ala.), Morris (Ill.), Niblack, Noel, Pendieton, Peyton, Moore (Ala.), Morris (Ill.), Niblack, Noel, Pendieton, Peyton, Phelps, Proyr, Reagan, Robinson (Ill.), Ruffin, Seott, Sickles, Sins, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Stevenson, Stewart (Md.), Stevenson, Taylor.

inis, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Stevenson, Stewart (Md.), Steut, agrior.

For Mr. Sherman-Mesers, Adams, Alley, Asbley, Beale, lingham, Binke, Brayton, Burkingame, Batteffeld, Carey, Case, ingham, Binke, Brayton, Burkingame, Batteffeld, Carey, Case, ingham, Garan, Coching, Care, Coching, Care, C Pedgwick, Somes, Spaniang, Stanton, Stanton, Shayer, Leeder, Tempkins, Train, Trimble, Vanderer, Van Wyck, Wade.

F. Tempkins, Train, Trimble, Vanderer, Van Wyck, Wade.

For Mr. Gross-Messrs, Aldrich, Babbit, Clair, Buffinton, Democrat, who has held the office for seventeen years.

The Board of Aldermen and Common Council stands

Ferry, Hale, Hall, Junkin, Kellogg (III.), Killinger, Leech, Lee.

Longruecker, Locads, Lovejoy, Marston, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Parry, Scranton, Spinner, Stevera, Waldron, Walton, Washburn (Wis), Washburn (IR.), Washburn (Mc.), Wells Windon, Woodraff.

For Mr. Davis of Indunia-Messra, Adrain and Riggs, Por Mr. Boteler-Messra, Anderson (Ky.); Bullingy, Brieze, Bristow, Etheridge, Glümer, Hill, Lessia, Mallory, Moore (Ky.), Nelson, Smith (N. C.), Vance, Webster.

For Mr. Phelps-Mr. Bocock, Por Mr. Glümer-Messra, Brabson, Hatton, Maynard, Quarles, Stokes.

Stokes.

For Mr. Corwin.—Mr. Carter.

For Mr. Advais.—Mesers. Clark (N. Y.), Davis (Ind.)

For Mr. Hill.—Mr. Harden an.

For Mr. Hickman.—Mr. Haskin.

For Mr. Fennington.—Mr. Sherman.

For Mr. Hoskin.—Mesers. Hickman and Schwartz.

For Mr. McQueen.—Mr. Pugh

For Mr. Clark of New York.—Mr. Revnolds.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. GROW roce and said:

"As I desire in no way to retard the organization of

Mr. GROW rose and said:

"As I desire in no way to retard the organization of
the Honse, I withdraw my name as a candidate. I
assure those gentlemen who in kindness have cast
their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so
distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard."

distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard."

Mr. BURNETT moved an adjournment, to be determined by Yess and Nays.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) wanted to make some remarks in favor of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on."

Mr. BURNETT objected to his proceeding, saying there was no question before the House. He subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.)

The CLERK said he would submit the question

y Mr. WASHBURNE (ill.)
The CLERK said he would submit the question shether Mr. Clark should have liberty to proceed, to the House.

Mr. GARNETT contended that there was no power

beie to preclude debate, and said the gentleman from Missouri had a right to show that there were some nominees for Speaker who should not be elected.

Mr. CLARK insisted that the House could not deprive him of his constitutional right to make remarks as to the qualification of some of those nominated for Speaker.

Spenker.

The CLERK replied that he should not take it on himself to decide the question, but would submit it to the House.

the House.

Mr. CLARK (earnestly)—I claim the right as an individual member to speak. I deny the power of the House to deprive me of that right. I decide for myself. [Cries of "Go on," "go on," "good."]

Mr. CUR'MS—What part of the Constitution do you refer to? If you have that right, I have also. [Cries, thick and fast, "Call the roll," "call the roll."]

Mr. CLARK—I deny the right to call the roll while

I have the floor. Cries of "Question," "Question," from the Repub-Mr. KILGORE presumed this matter could be set-

Mr. KILA-OKE, presumed this matter could be settled. The Republicans would consent to an adjournment after mother vote,
Here the cries of "Question" were renewed.
Mr. CLAEK withdrew his application to make remarks, and offered the following:
Whereas, Certain Members of this House, now in nomination
for Speaker, did indorse and recommend the book hereinather
named; therefore

for Speaker, did indorse and recommend the book hereinafter named; therefore Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book, called "The Impending Crisis of the South, and How to Meet It," purporting to have been written by H. R. Helper, are incendistry, and hestile to the domestic peace and tranquality of the country, and that no member of this House who recommended or indorsed it, or the compend, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

The reading of the resolution occasioned applicate from some of the Southern men, clapping their hands.

Mr. STEVENS (Penn.) said it seemed to him that in the present condition of the House but two things were in order, one a motion to adjourn, and the other to proceed to a vote.

ed to a vote.

Mr. CLARK resumed his remarks, by saying, in

Mr. CLARK resumed his remarks, by saying, in view of the crisis of the country, and representing as he did a slaveholding constituency, he would—
Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) called him to order.
Mr. CLARK continued, saying: We have had two wars since the Declaration of Independence, and have grown from a weak State to a great Confederacy, challenging the admiration of the civilized world.
Mr. STAUNTON (interrupting) said he apprehended nobody wished to stay here, if the object was to save time, but he saw no good in remaining here, as he knew gentlemen on the other side could consume the day.

day.

Mr. CLARK—My purpose is higher than that.

Cries from the Democratic side of "Good," " Let's Cries from the Democratic side of "Good," "Let's djourn," "Let's adjourn." Mr. CLARK was willing to give way for that pur-

Mr. STANTON thought this line of discussion would be much more appropriate and better managed if the House were organized with the election of a presiding

officer.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) arose to a question, but
Mr. CLARK proposed to go on with his remarks, unless some gentleman wished to move to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS—I hope we'll not adjourn. These

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that four DemoMr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that four DemoMr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that four Demo-

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that four Democrats were absent. Three of them might possibly be here to-morrow. Therefore he voted Aye.

Mr. CLARK resumed, but in a tone, not altogether audible, he wished to show why the resolution ought to pass, and to present to the American people the position certain gentlemen occupy as regards the Speakership. Therefore, the people were divided as Democrats and Whigs. There was conservative and fraternal feeling—there was scarcely found an American citizen who advocated insurrection, robbery and dissolution. No party since this Government has had a history, however fond of power, has had, until now, so much disregard for the popular will as to send forth to the country at large a document advising the disfranchisement and murdering of a large portion of the people.

franchisement and introducing people.

Mr. KHLGORE (Ind.), explained, and was understood as saying, he condemned as strongly as the gentleman from Missouri possibly could, the avowal of such sentiments. He had never seen a recemmendation to scatter them. His name, however, appeared to a proposition to publish and circulate a pamphlet containing matters taken from Helper's book, together with the remarks made by gentlement of Slavers.

men on Slavery.

Mr. CLARK—I am glad the gentleman feels the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE—I am ready to take the responsi-

bility.
Mr. FARNSWORTH—We can act understandingly

Mr. FARNSWORTH—We can act understandingly if the gentleman will have the book read.

Mr. CLARK—I have the book here.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I do not believe the gentleman has read if. I recommend the literature. I have no doubt the book is a good one.

Mr. CLARK (resuming) felt is to be his duty to say, if this Government is to be prostituted, and men placed in position holding such sentiments, the people ought to know it—know to what a humiliating position it has come. The chair they were now about to fill had been occupied by Clay, Barbour, Polk, and Winthrop—gentlemen who had drawn light from the sources of the Constitution, who had elevated self-respect, and who would not advise treason, murder, and dissolu-

—gentlemen who had drawn light from the sources of the Constitution, who had elevated self-respect, and who would not advise treason, murder, and dissolution. He said that he had that circular in reference to the circulation of the pamphlet before him.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE (interrupting) utterly condemned such sentiments as those which the gentlemen of Missouri had repeated.

Mr. PALMER said—Let us have free discussion. Our friends on the other side having thrust the negro before the House, we may as well finish the discussion and then turn him out as quickly as possible.

Mr. CLARK replied that the negro would never have been forced upon the House but for the action of the gentleman's party, and for the advice they had given. If gentlemen made themselves the equals of the negro the effect would be to drive another class out of the House on the first day of the Session.

Mr. KELLOGG remarked that the gentleman from Missouri had made a statement that Republican members had, directly or indirectly, sanctioned certain things in Helper's book. His name had appeared in some of the papers as having recommended it.

Mr. CLARK—No doubt you signed it. [Langhter.]

Mr. KELLOGG—I am not prepared to say whether I signed the list or not, because the authority—The Nr. LLARK—Nor any other good paper.

Mr. KELLOGG—The sentiments are not entertain.

I signed the list or not, because the authority—The N. Y. Herald—is not good.

Mr. CLARK—Nor any other good paper.

Mr. KELLOGG—The sentiments are not entertained by Republicans. I am willing that gentlemen should assume or disarow them. If I had signed the paper wrongfully I would avow it. I want the gentleman to state what is in the compendium.

[There was much toise and confusion, and the speakers were but imperfectly heard.]

Mr. CLARK was prepared to show what was in the book, if gentlemen were prepared to be placed on the anxions seat.

Without further proceedings the House then ad-

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 5-midnight.

There are us yet no signs of the steamship Angle Saxon, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 23d of November. Springfield City Election.

Springised City Election.

Serisofish, Mass., Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The election for city officers took place here to-day.

A large vote was cast. The Republicans carried nearly everything by from three hundred to four hundred majority, in a vote of two thousand. Daniel L. Harris is the Mayor, and Horace C. Lee the Clerk and

Governor Wise's Message.

Governor Wise's Message.

Richmond, Va., Morday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The Legislature of Virginia organized to-day.
Governor Wise's Message reviews the Harper's
Ferry affair at great length. It speaks of the spirit of
fanaticism, and one idea of the Abolitionists which has
seezed to madden whole masses of one entire section
of the country, which enter into their religiou, education, politics; prayers, courts of justice and legislatores; which has trained up three generations in moral
and social habits of hatred to the masters of African
slaves in the United States, but turns not upon Slavery
elsewhere; which would have sent a rescue to assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, whom it has sent
to felon's graves. Unless the numerical majority shall
cease to violate the confederate faith, and cease to disturb our pence, to destroy our lives and property, and
to deprive us of all the protection and redress
under the perverted forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms.
The issue is too essential to be compromised any
more. We cannot stand such insults and outrages as
these of Harreer's Forry without suffering worse than The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand such insults and outrages as these of Harper's Ferry, without suffering worse than death as citizens, and without suffering in dishonor the death of a State. It is not to be denied that we have many sound and sincere friends in the nonslaveholding States; but the conservative elements are passive, while the fanatical are active, and the former is fast diminishing while the latter is increasing in numbers and force.

With regard to the insurgents, he says it is a mockery to call them monomaniaes. If they were, then a large portion of the people of many of the States are monomaniaes. The leader himself spurned the plea, and it was not put in upon the trials. They were prompted by the evil spirits of incendiarism which demoralized a numerous host of enemies behind them, who how sympathized with their deeds before the world.

world.

These hired them, without themselves incarring the risk of their crimes, and no wonder they now sympathize with them, even to madness, and that John Brown despised the hypocritical cant of their pretense that he was insane. The execution of our laws is necessary to warn future victims not again to be the tool of this sympathy. We have friends or we have

not in the States whence these invaders came.

They must now be not only conservative but active, to prevent the invaders coming. It was impossible for so much of such sympathy to exist without exciting

they must now of not only conservante our access to prevent the invaders coming. It was imposes ble for so much of such sympathy to exist without exciting bad men to action, rescue, or revenge. On this he acted. He has been compelled by the apprehension of the most unparalleled border war to place the State in as full military defense as if foreign enemies invaded the United States.

Indeed, one most irritating feature of this predatory war is that it has its seat in the British Provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives and send them and their hired outlaws upon us from depots and rendervous in the bordering States. There is no danger from our slaves or colored people. The slaves taken refused to take arms, and the first man killed was a respectable free negro, while running from the philanthropiats who came to liberate the black race.

In closing the Message, he says, "We must rely upon ourselves, fight for peace, organize and demand of each State what position she means to maintain in the future in respect to Slavery, and the provision of the Constitution and law of the United States, and the provision of the State laws for its protection in our Federal relations, and be governed according to the manner in which the demand may be answered. We are in arms." With regard to the reports and rurmors of organized conspiracies to obstruct our laws, the Governor says, they were from so many sources, so simultaneous, so far apart, from persons so milke in evidences of education, they could be from no conspiracy to hoax—but he relied not so much upon them as upon the earnest continued appeal of sympathizers with crimes.

Let us defend our own position, or field it at once. Let us have action, and resolve upon a definite settlement. No more tampering with the Constitution—no more compromises. The other convicts await execution, and will be executed, unless the General Assembly orders otherwise.

This will meet the open invasion, but acts only on individual convicts, and don't settle the question of our peace an

individual convicts, and don't settle the question of our peace and protection in the future. It remains only for me to offer myself, all that I am, and all that I have, to the Commonwealth, whenever she may order me or mine in service when my term of office closes. The second Message makes detailed recommenda-tions, and alludes to State matters generally.

Daniel Sanders, jr., Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by 155 votes over J. R. Rollins, Republican candidate. A large majority of the City Council on the Citizens' ticket were also elected. The result is claimed as a triumph for the Democrats.

Municipal Election.

The Body of John Brown. TROY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The body of John Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Brown and Wendell Phillips, passed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon and leaving at o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the depot. The funeral takes place on Thursday at North Elba.

Massachusetts Liquor Trials.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Mr. Burnham, late State Liquor Agent, whose term
of imprisonment for contempt expired on Saturday,
was brought before the Police Court, to-day, on a charge of selling adulterated liquor; but the trial postponed, and his bail of \$5,000 continued.

New-Bedford, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859. At our municipal election, to-day, Isaac C. Tabor, Independent, was chosen Mayor by 573 majority, over Watson Howland, citizens' candidate. A majority of the City Council on the Tabor ticket are also elected.

The U. S. Gunboat Mobican. PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 4—1 p. m.

The U. S. gunboat Mobican (new) from Portsmouth,
N. H. at 1 p. m. on the 3d inst. has arrived here. She
was on her way to Norfolk, Va., and put in here on
account of a heavy gale. All on board of her are well.

Obituary.
Tolepo, Monday, Dec. 5, 1850.
Daniel O. Morton, a prominent lawyer of this city,

THE TRIBUNE IN NEW-JERSEY.

WHAT AN EARNEST MAN CAN DO. ALLOWATETOWS, Salem County, N. J., Nov. 30, 1852.
HORACE GREELEY & Co.—Dear Sire: Inclosed please find \$45, for 25 copies of THE N. Y. WHEKLY

TRIBUSE, and ten of THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

When I came to this place, some two years since, there was not a single copy of THE TRIBUNE taken in the town. I immediately subscribed for it myself, for, having been a constant reader of the paper during the five years previous, I felt that it was almost food and clothing for me. Not being entistied with the enjoyment of such an intellectual feast, while my neighbors were deprived of is, I resolved to get up a club for THE SEMI-WEEKLY issue, and by a little exertion I THE STMI-WIRKLY issue, and by a little exertion I succeeded in getting five subscribers. About two menths since I sent you a club of eight for Tax Wirkly: since which time I have been stigmatized as a Black Republican, an Abolitionist, a missionary, an incendiary, and an emissary of Horace Greeley, both of us being in league with Old John Brown, and ought, therefore, to be tried, condemned and executed with that monomaniae and his party, on the 2d of next month; and many other similar epithets, all of which are characteristic of the so-called Democracy. They have foamed and frothed prodigiously. They howled and shricked Harper's Ferry until many of the Opposition, who were men of very easy principles, or, in other words, weak in the knees, went over bodily to that most corrupt of all political parties, the Black De-

mocracy. Feeling more than ever the necessity of diffusing knowledge among the people, and knowing of no bet-ter way to accomplish such an object, than to put ink the hands of every reading man in the community a copy of THE TRIEGER, I set myself to work in earnest copy of The Therese, I set myself to work in earnest and, gentlemen, the result is before you. But rost as sured my efforts shall not stop here. They have thrown the gaustlet, and I have accepted the challenge. I shall not, therefore, cease my efforts until the "irrepressible conflict" is over, or my pulse ceases to beat. Three times, within the last six years, I have been driven from positions as Principal of Public Schools, because of my Republican principles, and for having the independence to express them at all proper times, boldly and above board; and strong efforts have been made here tending to the same result. But thank heaven the world is large, and God is just.

Your respectfully,

E. S. REYNOLDS.

that most corrupt of all political parties, the Black De

THRATRICAL-The weather last night worked against pleasure-seekers, and houses were poorly at-tended. Miss Heron made more than could have been expected of "Imogene," in Dr. Maturin's doleful drama of "Bertram." To-night she plays "Parthenia." There was nothing new at the other Broadway

PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

The following are designated as the places in ear Election District in the several Wards of this City, at

which the polls will be held to-day: THIRTEENTH WARD. Dist. FIRST WARD.

1. 32 Greenwish street.

2. 32 Greenwish street.

3. 116 Greenwish street.

4. 13 Cedar street.

dto-day:
THIRTEENTH WARD.
Dist.
5..TGeorck-st.
6..34 Manginest.
7..14 Suffolk-st.
8..45 Cannon-st.
FOURTRENTH WARD.
1..15 Crosby-st.
2..21 Prince-st.
4..17 Firsc-st.
4..17 Firsc-st.
6..174 Grand-st.
7..29 Mott-st.
8..18 Elizabeth-st.
9..163 Mott-st.
10..41 Howard-st.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
1.154 Amity street.
2..Cov. Suffirm and Bleecker
3..191 Mercer street.
4..129 Waverley place.
5..118 Elizabeth-st.
9..161 Elizabeth-st.
9..162 East Fonth street.
6..1 West Eleventh street.
7..Cov. Washington place.
8..70 Bleecker street.
9..162 East Tonth street.
10..62 West Thirteenth street.
10..62 West Thirteenth street.
10..62 West Thirteenth street.
11..17 Seventh svenue.
1..10 Seventh svenue.
1..10 Seventh svenue. 2. Burling slip.
THIRD WARD.
1. 206 Fulton street.
2. 65 Robinson street.
2. 160 Warren street.
4. 3 Hodden street.
FOURTH WARD.

SEVENTEENTH

SEVENDENTH WARD.

1. Cor. Rivington & Bowery.

2. 387 Housen street.

3. 184 Suffolk street.

4. 33 Second avenue.

5. 5 Sixth street.

6. 4 Stuyvesant street.

7. 111 Third avenue.

8. 306 First avenue.

11. 111 Avenue A.

11. 111 Avenue A.

12. 315 Houston-st., cor. Asr. A.

4. 288 East Thirteenth street.

15. 164 Eleventh street.

15. 164 Eleventh street.

15. 164 Eleventh street.

14. 258 East Thirtenin sirce.
15. 164 Eleventh street.
16. 96 Avenne A.
17. 1574 Third street.
18. 196 Second street.
18. 196 Second street.
19. 116 Second street.
2. N. E. cor. 8th-sv. & 18th-st.
3. 75 West 24th-st. south-sast corner of 6th-sv.
4. 130 Third savane.
5. N. E. cor. 17th-st. and 3d-sv.
6. S. E. cor. 25d-st. and 3d-sv.
13. Third savane.
9. 226 East Eighteenth street.
10. S. W. cor. 12th-st. and 18t-sv.
11. N. W. cor. 23d-st. and 18t-sv.
12. S. E. cor. 17th-st. and 18t-sv.
13. S. E. cor. 25d-st. and 18t-sv.
14. S. E. cor. 25d-st. and 18t-sv.
15. S. E. cor. 25d-st. and 18t-sv.
16. S. E. cor. 25d-st. and 18t-sv.
17. S. E. cor. 17th-st. and 18t-sv.
18. S. E. cor. 25d-st. and 18t-sv.
19. S. E. cor. 17th-st. and 18t-sv.
19. S. E. cor. 18th-st. and 18t-sv.

1. 506 Third avenue, at Egan's.
2. 136 Forty-second street.
3. Ed. Purcell's. Sixty-first-st.
4. Seventy-first-st. & Third-av.
5. Third-av. & Eighty-fifth-st.
TWENTIETH WARD. Greenwich street. TENTH WARD. .73 Alien street. .74 Ludlow street. .52 Essex street. .50 Alien street.

TWENTIETH WARD.
1.22 W. Twenty-weventh-st.
2.310 West Twenty ninth-st.
3.387 Fauth avenue.
4.266 West Thirty-sixth-st.
5.430 Tenth avenue.
6.136 W. Twenty-seventh-st.
7.226 West Thirty-sixth-st.
9.218 Seventh avenue.
10.366 Seventh avenue.
11.21 West Thirty-first street.
21.190 West Thirty-first street.
21.193 West Thirty-first street.
21.193 West Thirty-first street.
21.398 Seventh avenue.
44.455 Seventh avenue. NOWENTH WARD. 13., 28 Seventh avenue.
14. 455 Seventh avenue.
TWENTY FIRST WARD.
1., 461 First avenue.
2., 291 Third avenue.
3., 422 Second avenue.
4., 58, 6, 665 Second avenue.
6., 566 Second avenue.
6., 58, 6, 6, 33th -41, and 2d-av.
7., 744 Second avenue.
554 Third avenue.

WELFTH WARD. TWELFTH WARD.
Bloomir gdale R., n'r 96th.
3d-av., bet. 19th and 90th.
116th-st., 1 door W. 3d-av.
Cor. 124th-st. and 3d-av.
Cor. Manhattan-st. & B'y.

7.744 Second avenue.
2.554 Third avenue.
9.472 Third avenue.
10.445 Fourth avenue.
11.309 Fourth avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD. TWENTY SECOND WARD,
1,624 Mhaw, bet.43644th sta.
2, 161 West Forty-sixth-st.
3, Brdway, bet. 524 53d sta.
4, 245 West Forty-secondst.
5, 11th-av, bet. 4th and 4th.
6, 681 Ninth avenue.
7, 7th-av, bet. 56th and 57th.
8, Cor. 19th av, and 79th-st. 1..38 Suffolk-st. 2..30 Attorney-st. 3..37 Willett-st. 4..111 Broome-st.

CITY POLITICS.

Mr. Timothy D. Pelton, whose name has been placarded in the XVIth District as a candidate for Alderman, desires us to state that he is not a candidate.

The following Circular, extensively signed by substantial citizens, has been widely distributed among those who have felt uncertain as to the probable strength which the different candidates could offer for the defeat of Fernando Wood, and we believe with much effect. The premises and conclusions seem to us to be indisputable: TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The importance of the practical issues involved in the pending municipal canvass cannot be over-estimated, and the great body of honest citizens seem fully awake to fhe responsibility of throwing their suffrages effectively for the credit and safety of the city. This solicitude has gained ground, as an intelligent scrutiny of the relative political and popular strength of the candidates in nomination has proceeded, and new indications from day to day have appeared. strength of the candidates in noministion has proceeded, and new indications from day to day have appeared. In our judgment, certain controlling considerations now make it apparent that the support for the Mayoralty of GEORGE OPDYKE affords the only promise of the defeat of Fernando Wood and of the evils that all good citizens should unite to avert.

First: Mr. Opdyke has the united support of all the Anti-Democratic political organizations in the city, viz.: of the Republican, of the American, and of the People's parties.

Second: Mr. Havemeyer is the candidate of one, and Mr. Wood of the other, of the two factions which,

Second: Mr. Havemeyer is the candidate of one, and Mr. Wood of the other, of the two factions which, with the bitterest hostility to each other, divide the Democratic party. Neither of these candidates has the support of any political organizations except his own faction, and no judgment can determine, with certainty, the relative strength of these two factions of the Democracy. The general sense of the community pronounces Wood's followers to be the more numerous.

munity pronounces Wood's followers to be the more numerous.

Third: All intelligent political estimates must admit that in a general or full vote of the city, when the lines should be drawn between the united Democratic party on the one side, and the Anti-Democratic organizations on the other, the latter would poll, at least, more than three-sevenths of the votes, or, for example, more than 30,000 out of 70,000 vetes.

Fourth: Each candidate in the field will enlist the interested, the vigorous, and the animated support of the respective political organization or organizations which he represents, and all the power and discipline of each organization will be brought to bear on the election.

election.

Fifth: The impossibility of withdrawing from a reputable and acceptable candidate, regularly nominated, any considerable portion of his party support, is fully understood, and no single circumstance in the pending canvass can shake this well-established fact. fully understood, and no single circumstance in the pending canvass can shake this well-established fact.

Sixth: It follows, inevitably, that Haveneyer's vote can be made to equal and overbalance Wood's from no possible source but from the anti-Democratic parties which have nominated, and, by and through a canvass of unprecedented animation, are supporting Opdyke; and it is equally apparent that no motive whatever, but to strengthen the hope of the defeat of Wood, could alienate from Opdyke a single vote which his political organizations can throw for him.

Screnth: The result of the whole is that, if parties vote politically. Wood will lead Havemeyer, and Opdyke will lead Wood, and the only chance or hope that Havemeyer can get the better of Wood is by Republicans, Americans, and other anti-Democratic organizations deserting their own candidate, who stands the strongest of the three, to help the weakest. This is a feeble, a criminal delusion.

These, fellow-citizens, are our views, after a most careful investigation, of the strength of the candidates for whom your suffrages are asked. If you vote for Opdyke, you will find their correctness by Wood's defeat—if you vote for Havemeyer, you may confirm them by Wood's success.

THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS LAST EVENING. -At the Opdyke headquarters, corner Broadway and

Eighth street, last evening, a lively interest was kep:

up from early eve until a late hour, by enthusiastic citizens from the several Wards anxious to watch the course of events in every form as touching the election of to-day. Opdyke stock, as indicated by reports from the several Wards during the evening, continued steadily on the increase, and every hour brought some new indication of a rise, while the strife between the Tammanyites and the followers of Mozart continued unabated. It was reported at an early hour in the evening, that where money could accomplish the end, Tammany was busy in the purchase of Mozart stock. A fair representation of the German voters of the city were present last evening, and with them a de-

gree of interest is manifested in the election of MA Opdyke which indicates a very strong vote from that

lass of citizens to-day. It was determined among the friends of Mr. Oodyke to attend with the strictest vigilance the pells through-out the city to-day, in order to guard against fraud in whatever form it may present itself.

MASS MEETING OF CARMEN AT BLEECKER BUILDINGS.

A meeting of over 400 carmen was held last evening at the Bleecker Buildings to respond to the nomina of Opdyke, Hull and Pinkney as candidates at the me nicipal election to be held to-day. The weather was most unpropitious, yet the hall was crowded.

Mr. A. E. Dater presided. Messrs. H. Snethern, Robert Miller, Jos. Albertson, C. McDowell, and B. F. Tenney were elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs.
Joseph B. Albertson and Nicholas Duff, Secretarios.
A Committee was appointed to advise the meeting as
to the action which carmen should take in the present

Another Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Ordyke, to ascertain his views relative to the wishes of Carmen.

Mr. James A. Briggs of the XVth Ward, was introduced to the audience, and remarked that the time for talking had passed, and the time for action had come, and the Oppositior of this city had orly to vote their ticket, and stand in solid column to-morrow, to gain a glorious victory. He said Old Tammany was in the condition of a man who was in the woods and met a lean and hungry bear, with whom he must have a fight. He was fearful of the result of the fight, and knew that there was nothing in his life and character to entitle him to the aid of a Higher Power. But in his extremity be called upon his Maker, and said 'I have broken Thy laws and staintes, I ought not to ask Thy assistance—but now if Thou can's not help me, O, Lord! don't help the bear." Let us help neither, but vote our own ticket, and thus defeat both Mosart and Thumsiny.

Dr. Wilder, and C. C. Parnister, a member of the Carmen's Society, made spirited addresses.

The Committee to wait upon Mr. Opdyke reported that they had had an interview with that gentleman, and that they had had assurances that he abould do everything in his power to advance their interests, and especially would he never have them judged or fined for alleged violations of ordinances without a hearing, as had been the case under previous Administrations.

The other Committee reported in favor of Messrs. Opdyke, Hull, and Pinkney, as the candidates of the cartmen, and the meeting adjourned with three times three for the ticket.

THE CENTRAL PARK AND POLITICS.

Central Park has been, and will continue to be, rigidly enforced. That every man on the Park may under-stand his position, the foremen have been required month:

"Every man should distinctly understand that he is employed solely to work on the Park for his regular wages, and for no other consideration whatever. Nothing but his labor, compliance with the rules of the Park, and a civil behavior to all engaged on it, can be excited of him. required of him.

No one has a right to receive a payment, in any

"No one has a right to receive a payment, in any form, for baving procured any man's employment, or for retaining any man on the work. If any such payments are made, or any presents or treats are offered, which can be considered as payments or bribes for such favors or services, they will be deemed proper ground for the discharge of the person offering them.

"It is entirely contrary to the intention of employing men on the Park, that any influence of any sort should be brought to bear upon their political opinions or actions. Officers and foremen on the Park will, therefore, abstain from talking with the men upon political topics, and are distinctly forbidden to solicit their rotes for any person or measure, on any pretense whatever.

In addition to the above, a resolution has lately been

the employees, as follows:

McJimue r and others. Mr. Hamblin Babcock desires us to state that he is

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859. SELIJAN F. PURDY, ESQ., President of Board of Super-

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS TO-DAY .- The Police

Commissioners have taken ample precautions to preserve the peace of the city during the election. Two thirds of the Brooklyn force have been ordered to New-York for duty, and will be distributed in the First, Fourth, Sixth, and other lower Wards. Reserves will also be stationed at Headquarters, the City Hall, and Seventeenth Precinct, where there will be large omnibuses ready to carry the men to any given point. The Police Commissioners will be in session all the day, so as to order out the military in case of a riot, a sufficient force of which will be in readings for any emergency.

Sin: It is due to Wm. E. Curtis, candidate for reection as School Commissioner of the Eighteenth Ward, to correct the erroneous statement in Tex TRIBUSE of the 5th inst., that he is opposed to the TRIBUNE of the 5th inst., that he is opposed to the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. The records of the Board show that he is a friend of the reading of the Bible, but opposed to the late by-law, enforcing it by the forfeiture of pay and inelligibility of teachers to instruct in other schools who disobeyed, on the ground that it is illegal, unauthorized on the part of the Board, involving costly litigation, hareh to the teachers who are compelled, without regard to their own wishes, to obey the Ward Boards in not reading it, disturbing a hitherto quiet and useful system, un-Christian, and tending to defeat its very object.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The New-York and New-Haven Railroad has become, of late, somewhat famous for accidents causing the loss of human life. Yesterday morning, the 8 o'clock Boston express train, after morning, the 8 o'clock Boston express train, after parsing New-Rochelle station, ran into and instantly killed Mr. Frederick Carson, a respectable farmer of that vicinity. The unfortunate man was driving an ox team, and, being on the track as the train emerged from a deep rock-cutting, at great speed, was unable to save himself from the collision. He was instantly killed-his body being mangled in a most shocking manner. The cattle, strange to say, escaped unburt, with the exception of a few unimportant bruises. The train sustained no injury, beyond the destruction of the

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamships Baltic and Northern Light sailed yesterday from their respective wharves for Culifornia. The former took 600, and the latter 500 passengers, of both sexes. The usual dense crowd of friends and lookers on were in attendance.

municipal contest.

Another Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr.
Opdyke, to ascertain his views relative to the wishes

We are requested by the Controller of the Central Park to say that the following standing rule of the

to read the rule to their men frequently during the las

topics, and are distinctly problem to solve the receiver for any person or measure, on any prefense whatever. Men are requested to inform the Architect-in-Chief if they are ever told that it is their duty to vote one way or another because they are employed on the Park, or that it is necessary for them to vote one way or another in order to be kept at work on the Park.

passed by the Board, which has been communicated to

the employees, as follows:

To the Foreman, Policemen, and Clerks in the employ of the
Castrol Fark Commissioners.

By a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central
Park, passed this day, i am requested to inform you, and cach of
you, that you are strictly forbidden to control in any way the
action of the men employed on the Central Park during the coming election.

Tresident of the Board of Commissioners of the
Dated Dec. 1, 1859.

Contral Park.

Mr. Robert A. Adams, of the Sixteenth Ward, for veral years a member of the Board of Education, is a candidate for reelection. He is a tried man, devoted to the interests of the schools, and his merits will, as in times past, be properly recognized by his constituency. A large number of our leading citizens, without reference to party, have signed a very complimentary tests menial of his qualifications, among them F. C. Have-meyer, Thomas Christy, A. A. Denman, Washington Smith, James Horter, William Forrest, Cornelins Agnew, James Cuthell, Samuel B. H. Vance, Hugh Gardner, Robert L. Darragh, Luman Sherwood, J. M.

not a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh District. NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of today, I reply that I have no doubt of the power of the
Board of Inspectors to administer to a non-registered
voter the oath to the affidavit required by law, "giving his reasons for not appearing" before the Inspectors of Registry "on the day for correcting the alphabetical list" of voters. Yours respectfully,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The H. V. Tribune